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means for his insurance. The industrial commission that has been established is one of the most interesting institutions for the promotion of the welfare of the laboring classes that has been created in recent years. In Dr. Howe's work major attention has been paid to these matters of social and economic reform. He also gives an eulogistic appreciation of the character and career of La Follette to whom he rightfully ascribes leadership in the movement for reform.

Dr. McCarthy's work, on the other hand, deals rather with changes that have been effected in the political institutions of the state. The reviewer found chief interest in the chapter entitled "The Law and Economic Progress." In this chapter high praise is accorded the supreme court of Wisconsin for the advanced position taken by it in seeking to render effective the will of the people as represented through its legislature, and in refusing to give undue weight to legal technicalities. The position taken by the Wisconsin court is precisely that so ably argued for by Woodrow Wilson in his *Constitutional Government in the United States*: namely, that a written constitution is not a legal document, such as a will or deed, to be interpreted in accordance with narrow rules of strict construction, but a thoroughly human document, the provisions of which must be interpreted according to the conditions to which they are applied.

In both works attention is drawn to the prominent part played by the University of Wisconsin in the political life of the community, and the extent to which use has been made by the state of its plant and personnel. In important respects, indeed, the University has become an integral part of the political machinery of the commonwealth.

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

Germany and the German Emperor. By HERBERT FERRIS.
(New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1912. Pp. viii, 512.)

A work that will enable us to understand better the national life and character of another people is always welcome. It is not necessary that it should represent original research in its narrowest sense in order to be of value. The present work can be roughly divided into two parts. The first half deals with the historical foundations and early development of Germany. Here ground is covered that has been repeatedly traversed and little new information is provided. The last half of the work is of a different character. It deals strictly with modern Germany, its political problems, foreign and domestic, its wonderful growth in

population, industry and commerce, and the questions to which such growth has given rise. Especially are the foreign policy and the international position of Germany given full treatment. Read in connection with such works as Tardieu's *France and the Alliances*, an excellent insight is afforded into the recent diplomatic history of Europe.

The two chapters standing out as of major importance are, however, those entitled "William II By Right Divine" and "The Political Revolution of Tomorrow." The former gives an exceptionally clear and graphic description of the death of the old Emperor William I, the ninety-nine days' reign of his son Frederick, the ascension to the throne of the present Emperor William II and the break of the latter with Bismark. Following this is given a study of the character of the present Emperor, as revealed in his public utterances and official acts, that goes a long way toward making clear the real nature and aspirations of this most-interesting of European monarchs.

In the latter chapter we are furnished with one of the best accounts in brief compass of political parties and political problems under the Empire that has come to the attention of the reviewer. The consequences of the general elections of January, 1912 which resulted in great socialistic gains and a radical readjustment generally in the Reichstag are fully set forth. Of especial interest are the observations of the author regarding political tendencies. A large map of the German Empire at the end of the volume adds materially to the pleasure and convenience of the reader.

Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects. By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD.
(New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1912. Pp. xi, 417.)

This is a very excellent introductory treatise on the psychological theory of society. The author considers in turn such topics as the conceptions of sociology, the relation of sociology to other sciences, the psychological basis of sociology, the origin and nature of society, forms of association, the theory of social forces and of social order, the social coördination and various others. Society must be interpreted, he says, in terms of the biological and psychological factors; hence the sociologist must, in order to interpret scientifically the social life, keep constantly in mind the individual viewed as a biological and psychological being. Psychology is the basis of sociology and no one can be a sociologist unless he is in some degree a psychologist. Furthermore the development of sociology must depend upon the development of psychology. Society is